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THE DECLARATION OF HIS HIGHNES WILLIAM HENRY,

By the Grace of God

PRINCE OF ORANGE, &c.

Of the Reaſons Inducing him, to appear in Armes in the Kingdome of England,

FOR

Preſerving of the Proteſtant Religion,

AND FOR

Reſtoring the Lawes and Liberties

OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Printed at the Hague by ARNOUT LEERS, By his Highneſſes ſpeciall Order, 1688.

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HIS HIGHNESSES
DECLARATION.

IT is both certain and evident to all men, that the publike Peace and Happines of any State or Kingdome can not be preserved, where the Lawes, Liberties and Customes established, by the Lawfull authority in it, are openly Transgressed and Annulled: More especially where the alteration of *Religion* is endeavoured, and that a *Religion* which is contrary to Law is endeavoured to be introduced: Upon which those who are most Immediatly concerned in it, are Indispensably bound to endeavour to Preserve and maintain the established Lawes Liberties and Customes: and above all the *Religion* and worship of God, that is Established among them: And to take such an effectuall care, that the Inhabitants of the said State or Kingdome, may neither be deprived of their *Religion*, nor of their Civill Rights. Which is so much the more Necessary because the Greatnes and Security both of Kings, Royall families, and of all such as are in Authority, as well as the Happines of their Subjects and People, depend, in a most especiall manner, upon the exact observation, and maintenance of these their Lawes Liberties, and Customes.

Upon these grounds it is, that we cannot any longer forbear, to Declare that to our great regret, wee see that those Councellours, who have now the chieffe credit with the King, have overturned the *Religion*, Lawes, and Liberties of those Realmes: and subjected them in all things relating to their Consciences, Liberties, and Properties, to Arbitrary Government: and that not only by secret and Indirect waies, but in an open and undisguised manner.

Those Evill Councellours for the advancing and colouring this with some plausible pretexts, did Invent and set on foot, the Kings *Dispencing power*, by vertue of which, they pretend that according to *Law*, he can *Suspend* and *Dispence* with the Execution of the *Lawes*, that have been enacted by the Authority, of the King and Parliament, for the security and happines of the Subject and so have rendered those Lawes of no effect: Tho there is nothing more certain, then that as no Lawes can be made, but by the joint concurrence of King and Parliament, so likewise lawes so enacted, which secure the Publike peace, and safety of the Nation, and the lives and liberties of every subject in it, can not be repealed or suspended, but by the same authority.

For tho the King may pardon the punishment, that a Transgressour has incurred, and to which he is condemned, as in the case of *Treason* or *Felony*; yet it can not be with any colour of reason, Inferred from thence, that the King can entirely suspend the exeeution of those Lawes, relating to *Treason* or *Felony*: Unlesse it is pretended, that he is clothed with a Despotick and Arbitrary power, and that the Lives Liberties Honours and Estates of the Subjects, depend wholly on his good will and Pleasure, and are entirely subject to him; which must infallibly follow, on the Kings having a power to *suspend* the execution of *Lawes*, and to *dispence* with them.

Those Evill Councellours, in order to the giving some credit to this strange and execrable Maxime, have so conducted the matter, that they have obtained a Sentence from the Judges, declaring that this *Dispncing power*, is a right belonging to the *Crown*; as if it were in the power of the twelve Judges, to offer up the Lawes, Rights, and Likerties, of the whole Nation, to the King, to be disposed of by him Arbitrarily and at his Pleasure, and expressly contrary to Lawes enacted, for the security of the Subjects. In order to the obtaining this Judgment, those Evill Councellours did before hand, examine secretly, the Opinion of the Judges, and procured such of them, as could not in Conscience concurre in so pernicious a Sentence, to be turned out, and others to be substituted in their Rooms, till by the changes which were made, in the Courts of Judicature, they at last obtained that Judgment. And they have raised some to those Trusts, who make open Profession of the Popish Religion, tho those are by Law Rendred Incapable of all such Employments.

It is also Manifest and Notorious, that as his Majestie was, upon his coming to the Crown, received and acknowledged by all the subjects of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, as their *King* without the least opposition, tho he made then open profession, of the *Popish Religion*, so he did then Promise, and Solemnly Swear, at his Coronation, that he would maintain his subjects, in the free enjoyment of their Lawes, Rights, and Liberties, and in particular, that he would maintain the *Church of England as it was established by Law*: It is likewise certain. that there have been at diverse and sundry times, severall Lawes enacted for the preservation of those Rights, and Liberties, and of the Protestant Religion: and among other Securities, it has been enacted that all Persons whatsoever, that are advanced to any Eccleiasticall Dignity, or to bear Office in either University, as likewise all others, that should be put in any Imployment, Civill or Military, should declare that they were not Papists, but were of the Protestant Religion, and that, by their taking of the Oaths of *Allegeance*, and *Supreamacy* and the *Test*, yet these Evill Councellours have in effect annulled and abolished all those Lawes, both with relation to Eccleiasticall and Civill Employments.

In order to Eccleſiaſticall Dignities and Offices, they have not only without any colour of Law, but againſt moſt expreſſe Lawes to the contrary, ſet up a Commiſſion of a certain number of perſons, to whom they have committed the cogniſance and direction of all Eccleſiaſticall matters: in the which Commiſſion there has been and ſtill is one of His Majeſties Miniſters of State, who makes now publike profeſſion of the Popish Religion, and who at the time of his firſt profeſſing it, declared that for a great while before, he had beleeved that to be the only true Religion. By all this, the deplorable State to which the Proteſtant Religion is reduced is apparent, ſince the Affairs of the Church of England, are now put into the hands of Perſons, who have accepted of a Commiſſion that is manifeſty Illegal; and who have executed it contrary to all Law: and that now one of their chiefe Members has abjured the *Proteſtant Religion*, and declared himſelfe a *Papiſt*; by which he is become Incapable of holding any Publike Imployment: The ſaid Commiſſioners have hitherto given ſuch proof of their ſubmiſſion to the directions given them, that there is no reaſon to doubt, but they will ſtill continue to promote all ſuch deſigns as will be moſt aggreable to them. And thoſe Evill Councellours take care to raiſe none to any Eccleſiaſticall dignities, but perſons that have no zeal for the *Proteſtant Religion*, and that now hide their unconcernednes for it, under the ſpecious pretence of *Moderation*. The ſaid Commiſſioners have ſuſpended the Bishop of *London*, only becauſe he refuſed to obey an order, that was ſent him to ſuſpend à Worthy Divine, without ſo much as citing him before him, to make his own Defence, or obſerving the common formes of proceſſe. They have turned out a Preſident, choſen by the fellows of *Magdalen Colledge*, and afterwards all the Fellows of that Colledge, without ſo much as citing them before any Court that could take legall cogniſſance of that affair, or obtaining any Sentence againſt them by a Competent Judge. And the only reaſon that was given for turning them out, was their refuſing to chooſe for their Preſident, a Perſon that was recommended to them, by the Inſtigation of thoſe Evill Councellours; tho the right of a free Election belonged undoubredly to them. But they were turned out of their freeholds, contrary to Law, and to that expreſſe proviſion in the *Magna Charta*; *that no man ſhall looſe life or goods, but by the Law of the land.* And now theſe Evill Councellours have put the ſaid Colledge wholly into the hands of Papiſts, tho as is aboveſaid, they are Incapable, of all ſuch Employments, both by the Law of the Land, and the ſtatutes of the Colledge. Theſe Commiſſioners have alſo cited before them all the Chancellours and Archdeacons of England, requiring them to certifie to them the names, of all ſuch Clergymen, as have read the Kings declaration for *Liberty of Conſcience*, and of ſuch as have not read it: without conſidering that the reading of it was not enjoined the Clergy by the Bishops, who are their Ordinaries. The Illegality and Incompetency of the ſaid Court of the Eccleſiaſticall Commiſſioners was ſo notoriouſly known, and it did ſo evidently appear, that it tended to the Subverſion of the *Proteſtant Religion*, that the Moſt Reverend Father in God, *William* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*, ſeeing that it was raiſed for no other end, but to opreſſe ſuch perſons as were of Eminent Vertue, Learning, and Piety, refuſed to ſit or to concurre in it.

And tho there are many expreſſe Lawes againſt all Churches or Chappells, for the exerciſe of the Popish Religion, and alſo againſt all Monaſteries and Convents, and more particularly againſt the order of the *Jeſuites*, yet thoſe Evill Councellours have procured orders for the building of ſeverall Churches and Chappells, for the exerciſe of that Religion: They have alſo procured diverſe Monaſteries to be erected, and in contempt of the Law they have not only ſet up ſeverall Colledges of *Jeſuites*, in diverſe places, for the corrupting of the youth, but have raiſed up one of the *Order* to be a Privy Councellour and a Miniſter of State. By all which they doe evidently show, that they are reſtrained by no rules or Law whatſoever; but that they have ſubjected the Honours and Eſtates of the ſubjects, and the eſtablisht Religion to a Deſpotick power and to Arbitrary Government: in all which they are ſerved and ſeconded by thoſe Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners.

They have alſo followed the ſame methods with relation to Civill affairs: For they have procured orders to examine all Lords Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, and all others that were in any publike Imployment, if they would concurre with the King in the repeal of the *Teſt* and *Penal Lawes*: and all ſuch, whoſe conſciences did not ſuffer them to comply with their deſignes, were turned out; and others were put in their places, who they beleeved would be more compliant to them, in their deſigns of defeating the intent and Execution of thoſe Lawes, which had been made with ſo much care and caution for the ſecurity of the *Proteſtant Religion*. And in many of theſe places they have put profeſſed Papiſts, tho the Law has diſabled them, and warranted the ſubjects not to have any regard to their Orders.

They have alſo invaded the Priviledges, and ſeiſed on the Charters of moſt of thoſe Towns that have a right to be repreſented by their Burgeſſes in Parliament: and have procured ſurrenders to be made of them, by which the Magiſtrates in them have delivered up all their Rights, and Priviledges, to be diſpoſed of, at the pleaſure of thoſe Evill Councellours;

lours: who have thereupon placed new Magiſtrates in thoſe Towns, ſuch as they can moſt entirely confide in: and in many of them, they have put Popiſh Magiſtrates notwithſtanding the Incapacities under which the Law has put them.

And whereas no Nation whatſoever can ſubſiſt without the adminiſtration of good and impartiall Juſtice, upon which mens Lives, Liberties, Honours and Eſtates doe depend; thoſe Evill Councellours have ſubjected theſe to an Arbitrary and Deſpotick power: In the moſt important affairs they have ſtudied to diſcover before hand the Opinions of the Judges; and have turned out ſuch, as they found would not conform themſelves to their intentions: and have put others in their places, of whom they were more aſſured, without having any regard to their abilities. And they have not ſtuck to raiſe even profeſſed Papiſts to the Courts of Judicature, notwithſtanding their Incapacity by Law, and that no regard is due to any Sentences flowing from them. They have carried this ſo far, as to deprive ſuch Judges, who in the common adminiſtration of Juſtice, ſhewe that they were governed by their Conſciences, and not by the directions which the others gave them: By which it is apparent that they deſigne, to render themſelves the abſolute Maſters of the Lives, Honours, and Eſtates of the ſubjects, of what rank or dignity ſoever they may be: and that without having any regard either to the equity of the cauſe, or to the conſciences of the Judges, whom they will have to ſubmit in all things to their own will and pleaſure: hoping by ſuch waies to intimidate thoſe other Judges, who are yet in Imployment, as alſo ſuch others, as they ſhall think fit to put in the Rooms of thoſe whom they have turned out; and to make them ſee what they muſt look for, if they ſhould at any time act in the leaſt contrary to their good liking: and that no failings of that kind, are pardoned, in any perſons whatſoever. A great deale of blood has been ſhed in many places of the Kingdome, by Judges governed by thoſe Evill Councellours, againſt all the rules and forms of Law; without ſo much as ſuffering the perſons that were accuſed to plead in their own Defence.

They have alſo, by putting the adminiſtration of juſtice in the hands of Papiſts, brought all the matters of Civill Juſtice into great uncertainties: with how much exactnes and Juſtice ſoever that theſe Sentences may have been given. For ſince the Lawes of the Land doe not only exclude Papiſts from all places of Judicature, but have put them under an Incapacity, none are bound to acknowledge or to obey their Judgements, and all Sentences given by them, are null and void of themſelves: ſo that all perſons who have been caſt in trialls before ſuch Popiſh Judges, may juſtly look on their pretended Sentences, as having no more force then the Sentences of any private and unauthoriſed perſon whatſoever. So deplorable is the caſe of the Subjects, who are obliged to anſwer to ſuch Judges, that muſt in all things ſtick to the rules which are ſet them by thoſe Evill Councellours, who as they raiſed them up to thoſe Imployments, ſo can turn them out of them at pleaſure; and who can never be eſteemed Lawfull Judges: ſo that all their Sentences are in the Conſtruction of the Law, of no force and efficacy. They have likewiſe diſpoſed of all Military Imployments, in the ſame manner: For tho the Lawes have not only excluded Papiſts from all ſuch Imployments, but have in particular provided that they ſhould be diſarmed; yet they in contempt of thoſe Lawes, have not only armed the Papiſts, but have likewiſe raiſed them up to the greateſt Military Truſts, both by Sea and Land and that Strangers as well as Natives, and Irish as well as English, that ſo by theſe means they having rendred themſelves Maſters both of the affairs of the Church, of the Government of the Nation, and of the courſe of Juſtice, and ſubjected them all to a Deſpotick and Arbitrary power, they might be in a capacity to maintain and execute their wicked deſigns by the aſſiſtance of the Army, and thereby to enſlave the Nation.

The diſmall effects of this ſubverſion of the eſtabliſhed Religion, Lawes and Liberties in England appear more evidently to us, by what wee ſee done in Ireland: where the whole Government is put in the hands of Papiſts, and where all the Proteſtant Inhabitants are under the daily fears of what may be juſtly apprehended from the Arbitrary power which is ſet up there: which has made great numbers of them leave that Kingdome and abandon their Eſtates in it, remembring well that cruell and bloody Maſſacre which fell out in that Iſland in the year 1641.

Thoſe Evill Councellours have alſo prevailed with the King to declare in Scotland that he is clothed with *Abſolute power*, and that all the ſubjects are bound *to obey him without Reſerve:* upon which he has aſſumed an Arbitrary power, both over the Religion and Lawes of that Kingdome: from all which it is apparent, what is to be looked for in England, as ſoon as matters are duely prepared for it.

Thoſe great and inſufferable Oppreſſions, and the open Contempt of all Law, together with the apprehenſions of the ſad conſequences that muſt certainly follow upon it, have put the ſubjects under great and juſt fears; and have made them look after ſuch lawfull remedies as are allowed of in all Nations: yet all has been without effect. And thoſe Evill Councellours have endeavoured to make all men apprehend the loſſe of their Lives, Liberties, Honours and Eſtates, if they ſhould goe about to preſerve themſelves from this Oppreſſion by Petitions, Repreſentations, or other means authoriſed by Law. Thus did they proceed with the Archbi-

shop of *Canterbury*, and the other Bishops, who having offered a moſt humble petition to the King, in termes full of Reſpect, and not exceeding the number limited by Law, in which they ſet forth in short the Reaſons for which they could not obey that order, which by the Inſtigation of thoſe Evill Councellours was ſent them, requiring them to appoint their Clergy to read in their Churches the Declaration for *Liberty of Conſcience*; were ſent to priſon and afterwards brought to a Triall, as if they had been guilty of ſome enormous Crime. They were not only obliged to defend themſelves in that purſute, bur to appear before profeſſed Papiſts, who had not taken the Teſt and by conſequence were men whoſe intereſt led them to condemne them; and the Judges that gave their opinion in their favours were therupon turned out.

And yet it can not be pretended that any Kings, how great ſoever their power has been, and how Arbitrary and Deſpotick ſoever they have been in the exerciſe of it, have ever reckoned it a crime for their Subjects to come in all ſubmiſſion and reſpect, and in a due number, not exceeding the limits of the Law, and repreſent to them the reaſons that made it impoſſible for them to obey their orders. Thoſe Evill Councellours have alſo treated, a Peer of the Realme, as a criminall, only becauſe he ſaid that the ſubjects were not bound to obey the orders of a Popiſh Juſtice of Peace: tho it is evident, that they being by Law rendred incapable of all ſuch truſt, no regard is due to their orders: This being the ſecurity which the people have by the Law for their Lives, Liberties, Honours and Eſtates, that they are not to be ſubjected to the Arbitrary procedings of Papiſts, that ate contrary to Law, put into any Employments Civill or Military,

Both Wee our ſelves and our Deareſt and moſt Entirely Beloved Conſort, the Princeſſe, have endeavoured to ſignify in termes full of reſpect to the King the juſt and deep regret which all theſe Proceedings have given us; and in Compliance with His Majeſties deſires ſignified to us, Wee declared both by word of mouth, to his Envoy, and in writing, what our Thoughts were touching the Repealing of the *Teſt and Penall Lawes*; which wee did in ſuch a manner, that Wee hoped Wee had propoſed an Expedient, by which the Peace of thoſe Kingdomes, and a happy aggreement among the Subjects, of all Perſuaſions, might have been ſetled: but thoſe Evill Councellours have put ſuch ill Conſtructions on theſe our good Intentions, that they have endeavoured to alienate the King more and more from us: as if Wee had deſigned to diſturb the quiet and happines of the Kingdome.

The laſt and great Remedy for all thoſe Evills, is *the Calling of a Parliament*, for ſecuring the Nation againſt the Evill practiſes of thoſe wicked Councellours: but this could not be yet compaſſed, nor can it be eaſily brought about. For thoſe men apprehending that a lawful Parliament, being once aſſembled they, would be brought to an account for all their open violations of Law, and for their Plots and Conſpiracies againſt the Proteſtant Religion, and the Lives and Liberties of the Subjects, they have endeavoured under the ſpecious Pretence of *Liberty of Conſcience*; firſt to ſow diviſions among Proteſtants, between thoſe of the Church of *England* and the Diſſenters: The deſigne being laid to engage Proteſtants, that are all equally concerned, to preſerve themſelves from Popiſh Oppreſſion, into mutuall quarrellings; that ſo by theſe, ſome advantages might be given to them to bring about their Deſignes; and that both in the Election of the Members of Parliament, and afterwards in the Parliament it ſelfe. For they ſee well that if all Proteſtants, could enter into a mutuall Good Underſtanding, one with another, and concurre together in the Preſerving of their Religion, it would not be poſſible for them to compaſſe their wicked ends. They have alſo required all Perſons in the ſeverall Counties of England, that either were in any Imployment, or were in any conſiderable Eſteem, to declare before hand, that they would concurre in the Repeal of the *Teſt and Penall Lawes*; and that they would give their voices in the Elections to Parliament, only for ſuch as would concurre in it. Such as would not thus preingage themſelves were turned out of all Imployments; and others who entred into thoſe engagements were put in their places, many of them being Papiſts: And contrary to the Charters and Priviledges of thoſe Burroughs, that have a right to ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament, they have ordered ſuch Regulations to be made, as they thought fit and neceſſary, for aſſuring themſelves of all the Members, that are to be choſen by thoſe Corporations: and by this means they hope to avoid that Punishment which they have Deſerved: tho it is apparent, that all Acts made by Popiſh Magiſtrates are null, and Void of themſelves; So that no Parliament can be Lawfull, for which the Elections and Returns are made by Popiſh Sheriffs and Majors of Touns; and therefore as long as the Authority and Magiſtracy is in ſuch hands, it is not poſſible to have any Lawfull Parliament. And tho according to the Conſtitution of the English Government, and Immemoriall Cuſtome, alle Elections of Parliament men ought to be made with an Entire Liberty without any ſort of force, or the requiring the Electors to chooſe ſuch perſons as ſhall be named to them, and the Perſons thus freely Elected, ought to give their Opinions freely, upon all Matters, that are brought before them, having the good of the Nation ever before their Eyes, and following in all things the dictates of their Conſcience, yet now the People of England can not expect a Remedy from a free Parliament, Legally Called and Choſen. But they may perhaps ſee one Called, in which all Elections will be caried by Fraud or Force, and which will be compoſed of ſuch Perſons, of whom thoſe Evill

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Councellours hold themselves wel assured, in which all things will be carried on according to their Direction and Interest, without any regard to the Good or Happines of the Nation. Which may appear Evidently from this, that the same persons tried the Members of the last Parliament, to gain them to Consent to the Repeal of the *Test and Penal Lawes*, and procured that Parliament to be dissolved, when they found that they could not, neither by promises nor Threatnings, Prevail with the Members to Comply with their wicked Designs.

But to Crown all, there are Great and Violent Presumptions, Inducing us to Beleeve, that those Evill Councellours, in order to the carrying on of their ill Designes, and to the Gaining to themselves the more time for the Effecting of them, for the encouraging of their Complices, and for the discouraging of all Good Subjects, have published that the *Queen* hath bronght forth a *Son:* tho there have appeared both during the *Queens* pretended Bignes, and in the manner in which the Birth was managed, so many just and Visible grounds of suspition, that not only wee our selves, but all the good subjects of those Kingdomes, doe Vehemently suspect, that the pretended Prince of *Wales* was not born by the *Queen*. And it is notoriously known to all the world, that many both doubted of the Queens Bignes, and of the Birth of the Child, and yet there was not any one thing done to Satisfy them, or to put an end to their Doubts.

And since our Dearest and most Entirely Beloved Consort, the Princesse, and likewise wee Our Selves, have so great an Interest in this Matter, and such a Right, as all the world knows, to the Succession to the Crown, Since also the English did in the year 1672. when the States Generall of the *United Provinces*, were Invaded, in a most Jujust warre, use their uttermost Endeavours to put an end to that Warre, and that in opposition to those who were then in the Government: and by their so doing, they run the hasard, of losing, both the favour of the Court, and their Imployments; And since the English Nation has ever testified a most particular Affection and Esteem, both to our Dearest Consort the Princesse, and to Our selves, WEE cannot excuse our selves from espousing their Interests, in a matter of such high Consequence, and from Contributing all that lies in us, for the Maintaining both of the Protestant Religion, and of the Lawes and Liberties of those Kingdomes, and for the Securing to them, the Continuall Enjoyment of all their just Rights. To the doing of which, wee are most Earnestly Solicited by a Great many Lords, both Spirituall and Temporall, and by manny Gentlemen and other subjects of all Ranks.

THEREFORE it is, that wee have thought fit to goe over to England, and to Carry over with us a force, sufficient by the blessing of God, to defend us from the Violence of those Evill Councellours. AND WEE being desirous that our Intentions in this, may be Rightly Understood, have for this end prepared this *Declaration*, in which as wee have hitherto given a True Account of the Reasons Inducing us to it, So wee now think fit to DECLARE that this our Expedition, is intended for no other Designe, but to have a free and lawfull Parliament assembled, as soon as is possible: and that in order to this, all the late Charters by which the Elections of Burgesses are limited contraty to the Ancient custome, shall be considered as null and of no force: and likewise all Magistrates who have been Injustly turned out, shall forthwith resume their former Imployments, as well as all the Borroughs of England shall return again to their Antient Prescriptions and Charters: And more particularly that the Ancient Charter of the Great and famous City of London, shall again be in Force: And that the writts for the Members of Parliament shall be addressed to the Proper Officers, according to Law and Custome. That also none be suffered to choose or to be chosen Members of Parliament, but such as are qualified by Law: And that the Members of Parliament being thus lawfully chosen they shall meet and sit in full Freedome; that so the Two Houses may concurre in the preparing of such Lawes, as they upon full and free debate, shall Judge necessary and convenient, both for the confirming and executing the Law concerning the *Test* and such other *Lawes* as are necessary for the Security and Maintenance of the Protestant Religion, as likewise for making such Lawes as may establish a good aggreement between the Church of England, and all Protestant Dissenters, as also for the covering and securing of all such, who will live Peaceably under the Government as becomes good Subjects, from all Persecution upon the account of their Religion, even *Papists* themselves not excepted; and for the doing of all other things, which the Two Houses of Parliament shall find necessary fot the Peace, Honour, and Safety of the Nation, so that there may be no more danger of the Nations falling at any time hereafter, under *Arbitrary Government*. To this Parliament wee will also referre the Enquiry into the birth of Pretended Prince of Wales, and of all things relating to it and to the Right of Succession.

And Wee for our part will concurre in every thing, that may procure the Peace and Happines of the Nation, which a Free and Lawfull Parliament shall determine; Since wee have nothing before our eyes in this our undertaking, but the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, the Covering of all men from Persecution for their Consciences, and the Securing to the whole Nation the free enjoyment of all their Lawes, Rights and Liberties, under a Just and Legall Government.

This is the designe, that wee have Proposed to our selves, in Appearing upon this occasion in Armes: In the Conduct of which, Wee wil keep the Forces under our Command, under all the Strictnes of Martiall Discipline: and take a speciall Care, that the People of the Countries thro

which

which wee muſt march; ſhall not ſuffer by their means: and as ſoon as the State of the Nation will admit of it, Wee promiſe that wee wil ſend back all thoſe Forreigne Forces, that wee have brought along with us.

Wee doe therefore hope that all People will judge rightly of us, and approve of theſe our Proceedings: But wee chiefly rely on the bleſſing of God, for the ſucceſſe of this our undertaking, in which Wee place our whole and only Confidence.

Wee doe in the laſt place, invite and require all Perſons whatſoever, All the Peers of the Realme, both Spirituall and Temporal, all Lords Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, and all Gentlemen, Citiſens and other Commons of all ranks, to come and aſſiſt us, in order to the Executing of this our Deſigne; againſt all ſuch as ſhall Endeavour to Oppoſe us; that ſo wee may prevent all thoſe Miſeries, which muſt needs follow upon the Nations being kept under Arbitrary Government and Slavery: And that all the Violences and diſorders, which have overturned the whole Conſtitution of the English Government, may be fully redreſſed, in a FREE AND LEGALL PARLIAMENT.

And Wee doe likewiſe reſolve that as ſoon as the Nations are brought to a ſtate of Quiet, Wee will take care that a Parliament ſhall be called in *Scotland*, for the reſtoring the Ancient Conſtitution of that Kingdome, and for bringing the Matters of Religion to ſuch a Setlement, that the people may live eaſy and happy, and for putting an end to all the Injuſt Violences that have been in a courſe of ſo many years Committed there.

Wee will alſo ſtudy to bring the Kingdome of *Ireland* to ſuch a ſtate, that the Setlemen there may be Religiouſly obſerved: and that the Proteſtant and Brittiſh Intereſt there, may be ſecured. And wee will endeavour by all poſſible means, to procure ſuch an eſtablishment in all the Three Kingdomes, that they may all live in a happy Union and Correſpondence together; and that the Proteſtant Religion, and the Peace, Honour, and Happines of thoſe Nations, may be eſtabliſhed upon Laſting Foundations.

Given under our Hand and Seal, at our Court in the Hague, the tenth day of October in the year 1688.

WILLIAM HENRY, PRINCE OF ORANGE.

By his Highneſſes ſpeciall command

C: HUYGENS.

His Highneſſes Additionall Declaration.

AFter wee had prepared and printed this our Declaration, wee have underſtood, that the ſubverters of the Religion and Lawes of thoſe Kingdomes, hearing of our Preparations, to aſſiſt the People againſt them, have begun to retract ſome of the Arbitrary and Deſpotick powers, that they had aſſumed, and to vacate ſome of their Jujuſt Judgments and Decrees. The ſenſe of their Guilt, and the diſtruſt of their force, have induced them to offer to the City of London ſome ſeeming releeſe from their Great Oppreſſions: hoping thereby to quiet the People, and to divert them from demanding a Secure Reeſtablishment of their Religion and Lawes under the ſhelter of our Armes: They doe alſo give out that wee Intend to Conquer and Enſlave the Nation, And therefore it is that wee have thought fit to adde a few words to our Declaration.

Wee are Confident, that no perſons can have ſuch hard thought of us, as to Imagine that wee have any other Deſigne in this Undertaking, then to procure a ſetlement of the Religion and of the Liberties and Properties of the ſubjects upon ſo ſure a foundation, that there may be no danger of the Nations relapſing into the like miſeries at any time hereafter. And as the forces that wee have brought along with us, are utterly diſproportioned to that wicked deſigne of Conquering the Nation, if wee were Capable of Intending it, ſo the Great Numbers of the Principall Nobility and Gentry, that are men of Eminent Quality and Eſtates, and perſons of known Integrity and Zeal both for the Religion and Government of Engeland, many of them being alſo diſtinguiſhed by their Conſtant fidelity to the Crown, who doe both accompany us in this Expedition, and have earneſtly ſolicited us to it, will cover us from all ſuch Malicious Inſinuations: For it is not to be imagined, that either thoſe who have Invited us, or thoſe that are already come to aſſiſt us, can joyne in a wicked attempt of Conqueſt, to make void their own lawfull Titles to their Honours, Eſtates and Intereſts: Wee are alſo Confident that all men ſee how litle weight there is to be laid, on all Promiſes and Engagments that can be now made: ſince there has been ſo litle regard had in time paſt, to the moſt ſolemne Promiſes. And as that Imperfeit redreſſe that is now offered, is a plain Confeſſion of thoſe Violations of the Government that wee have ſet forth; So the Defectivenes of it is no leſſe Apparent: for they lay doune nothing which they may not take up at Pleaſure: and they reſerve entire and not ſo much as mentioned, their claimes and pretences to an Arbitrary and Deſpotick power: which has been the root of all their Oppreſſion, and of the totall ſubverſion of the Government. And it is plain, that there can be no redreſſe nor Remedy offered but in Parliament: by a Declaration of the Rights of the Subjects that have been invaded: and not by any Pretended Acts of Grace, to which the extremity of their affairs has driven them. Therefore it is that wee have thought fit to declare, that wee will referre all to a Free Aſſembly of the Nation, in a Lawfull Parliament.

Given under our Hand and Seal, at our Court in the Hague, the 24. day of October in the year of our Lord 1688.

WILLIAM HENRY, PRINCE OF ORANGE.

By his Highneſſes ſpeciall Command

C: HUYGENS.

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